Totorio.

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NO PROTEST FROM WASHINGTON?

FF regard for a friendly power kept our Government silent while the American, Shuster, stood on his rights against Russia in Persia, what keeps it silent now that we are to abrogate our treaty of amity and commerce with Russia and a tariff war impends? If Congress unanimously indorsed the President's defense of naturalized Americans abroad, why is it silent when the power of Russia is brought to break a native American's contract with a third state, a contract carrying the sanction of our State Department?

Have Americans no interest in the welfare of another people unless its immigrants constitute a body of naturalized voters whose support is worth bidding for? Have they lost their concern for the progress of liberty in the world? Are they content that their Goverament shall do nothing to uphold native citizens abroad, beyond promising, as in Shuster's case, to protect their bare lives? Is it forceful or consistent diplomacy-is it even decent "dollar diplomacy" -to recommend an American to a responsible financial post abroad and then to cut from behind him every shred of backing, beyond the promise that he shall come off with a whole skin?

An evil thing is being done in Persia. An ancient people are being robbed of their inheritance for two "crimes": (1) That they bave adopted democratic institutions; (2) that they have attempted so to reform their finances as to keep their Government going and enable it really to govern. The first task depended on the second, and the second was left to the American, Shuster, to perform. His offense was to take his responsibility as treasurer-general and the Anglo-Russian compact of 1907 guaranteeing "the independence end integrity" of Persia seriously. What Russia has done and England countenanced declares that these powers do not want an independent Persia financially self-competent, but wish to convert their pheres of influence" into Russian and English provinces. Even ofter Persia has accepted Russia's ultimatum and broken Shuster's centract Russian troops fire on.

Despite her pact with Russia, England grows restive as her partnor humiliates a capable American official and devastates the country he serves. The better England, that led in destroying the slave trade, and has been the age-long friend of liberty, will yet be heard from. Is it to be America's shame that the conscience of the world shall speak through some one else? Is another count to be added to the charge that our Government never did anything to protect an American citizen's rights abroad?

ALMANAC VERSUS CALENDAR.

T may be ungracious, but it is necessary to say this week, when every mail brings a new calendar, that it has not been well with the American people since they exchanged the almanac habit for the calendar habit. The calendar tells you what you want to know, and nothing else. It is shallow and direct. The old-fashioned almanac told you what you needed to know, whether you wanted to or not. It was profound, gossipy, discursive. Like the Talmud, like life itself, it was a grab bag of the elemental, the inconsequential, the mystic.

In the old-fashioned almanac, sold for five cents or given free in drug stores, you found a chart of the heavens. You found "The Anatomy of Man's Body as Governed by the Twelve Signs of the You found the meridian passage, rising and setting of the principal planets. You found interest tables, weight per bushel of grain in different States, the greatest altitude in each State, the legal holidays, the movable feasts of the church, tide tables, weather forecasts for the year, mortality tables, times for sowing vegetable seeds, when time-tables, "popular science," "the domestic doctor" and "hints to housekeepers."

"Beware the man of one book." Would you be sought in society. forced in controversy, successful in affairs, master a good patent

THESE ARE NOT "PRIVILEGES."

COORDING to Postmaster-General Hitchcock, the right of publishers to send matter by mail is not a right but "a privilege" and should be restricted to publications carrying as Mrs. Jarr. "Please don't be so intended the publication of the control of the privilege" he would much reading matter as advertising. For this "privilege" he would h reading matter as advertising. For this "privilege" he would the property of them pay two cents a pound, twice the present rate.

Nearly three-fifths of the matter publishers send out is not sent wish my husband would argue with me have them pay two cents a pound, twice the present rate.

by mail at all. By express and rail alone they send perhaps as much once in a white. It's just 'No, dear,' with him. I can underas by mail, and for this service pay sometimes one-fourth, sometimes stand why woman love men that best them. Sometimes I wish mine would one-half, what the post-office charges. They pay from one-fourth to one-eighth what the Postmaster-General would charge them under a new law. Yet nobody calls this service a "privilege." It is a right, Clara. You have everything that the modern woman wishes an old husband

The post-office would do better to manage its own affairs efficiently and not confuse rights with privileges or concern itself with maid, no housework and me children matters of news and advertising which are none of its husiness. What else do you wish?" matters of news and advertising which are none of its business.

Letters from the People

An After-Christmas ideal

To the Editor of The Freeding World:

By the time you print this letter Christmas will be over. But why via Tottenville, New Brunswick, Trenton? Why should the spirit that makes too? Why should the spirit that makes we are going to make a three-day trip, men gentle, generous, considerate and we intend beginning the walk on New Year's. An After-Christmas Ideal mas Day tike a past-worthy Christmas treef it is a wonderful thing, and it to the Editor of The Evening World could be preserved for he whole year if folk would but try. Is it not worth of having juries that will give an hon-

, vice about accommodations along the

The Jury System.

of you. MRS. KATE T.

In the World Almanac.
To the Elitor of The Evening World:
Where can I find a list containing the population of each of the five boroughs of Greater New York?

A Walk to Philadelphia.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Some Editor of The Evening World:

I am going to walk to Philadelphia

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I am going to walk to Philadelphia

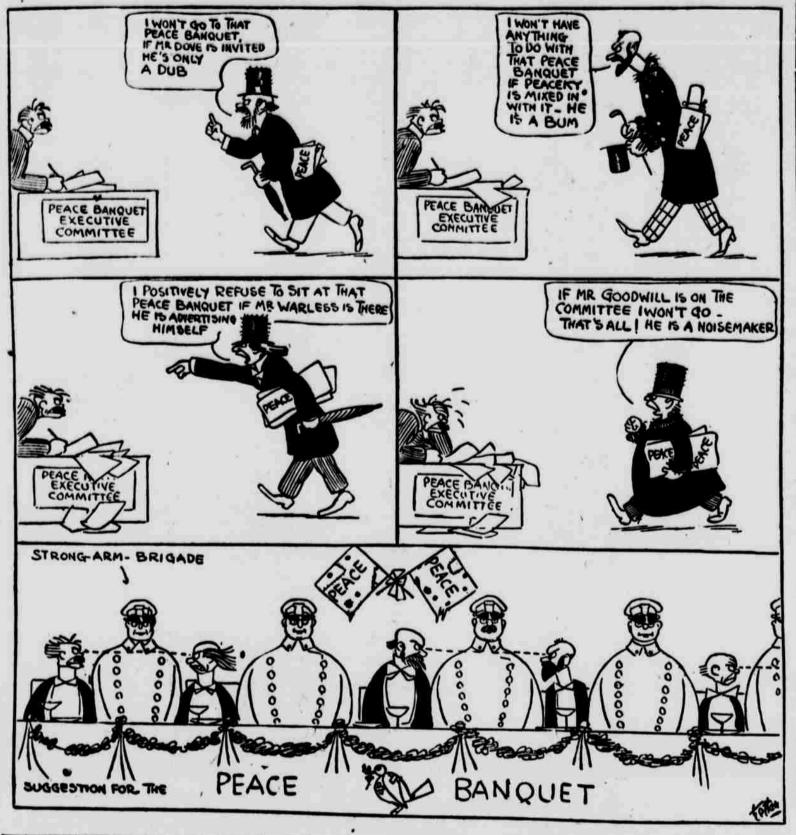
To the Editor of The Evening World:

I am going to walk to Philadelphia

The Evening World:

The Ev

Can You Beat It? : ((By Maurice Ketten



The Mater

Powilly Mr. Jarr Dabbles in the Merry Old Pastime of the ****************************** Old Pastime of "Psychology" **************************************

she said what she did."

Mr. Jarr scratched his bead reflective

"Well," seld young Mrs. MudridgeBriefth, "how about all those things with
a TOUNG husband?"

"Maybe a young husband wouldn't

"That's just what I'd like," said the
the visitor had departed.

"It was because she was paying at-

Intimate Chats WITH WOMEN

By Mme. Legrande.

Copyright, 1911, by The Pour Publishing Co. (The New York World). Courtesy.

courtesy is due only to people

66 single by the papers that they set a boy on are initiating him into one of those fraternity societies at college," said Mrs. Jarv. "I think it's about time to stop such things."
"Setting boys on Bre?" asked Mr.

Jare. "No, but those dreadful fraternity se-

clothes and jewelry, an autom

As Usual.

they consider beare not only not Courteous but rude. Their servants,

tradespeople and the waiters who are unfortunate enough to attend them in public restaurants come under this head.

Courteey costs nothing and bestows much. It is the indelible mark by which a person of breeding is known. To the ignor t courtesy and familiarity are synonymous—what a mistake! One

"Twouldn't degrade myself saying ditions.

The essence of parvenu ites in that statement! Why shouldn't you say bit of it! He 'orgets it before he's out of the cellar. And the next day the same mistake is liable to happen.

If you have complaints to make go to the head of the establishment and do you service? Just because you pay them twenty or twenty-five dollars a month are you at liberty to shout your commands and make their lives miserable?

"Sure!" said Mr. Jarr. "At the very time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are westing their time. If you have complaints to make go to the self-made man whose parents can't afford to send him to college is out in the world and getting practical knowledge. When the head of the establishment and do you at liberty to shout your complaints to make go to the self-made man has five

E iPLOYERS to are kind and considerate to those who work for them rarely have any troutie understand you. Don't complain to the "And our Willie isn't to go to

it next month by writing '1911' in- next one you capage.

ly, but the couldn't see the force of Mrs. Jarr's reasoning. Bo finally he asked Mrs. Jarr how she had figured the thing "It's the easiest thing in the world."
"You were speaking about college fra-ternities. The first thing that puts in one's mind is a frat pin. When a young

out, pugnaciously inclined, to do her marketing in the morning. She says:

"You bet I stand right over them when they can't chest ME!"

Why on earth do people start with the she wore Jack Silver's frat, pin. That reminded her of how she used to the says one says them.

Why on earth do people start with the assumption that every one save them assumption that every one save them quarrel with Jack. Then this brought to selves is dishonest? The woman who watches her tradespeople too closely is watches her tradespeople too closely is going to be the first to be cheated if band. That reminded her of how she used to assumption that every one save them as well as the property of the Your butcher or grocer is resentful quarrelled with her, but always said.

when he realizes that you are watching, made her wish she had a husband who eager to discover a discrepancy in would give her an argument such as Their servants, tradespeople and the first chance he gets he you were giving me. So you see how tradespeople and tradespeople

To the ignor t courtesy and familiarity are synonymous—what a mistake! One mobile a can be courteous and, at the same time, as distant as the North Pole.

Housekeepers o "plain that they can't keep servants. "I don't know what it is," you hear them wait; "my work isn't hard!"

Why, To per cent. of our women don't know who to treat serv-nts! One would think that these people whom they hire by the month were made of other material than flesh and blood. The misterial than flesh and blood the misterial than flesh and blood. The misterial than flesh and blood. The misterial than flesh and blood the most treases say:

"I wouldn't degrade myself saying 'please' and 'thank 'you' to my ser-

or rioted at the theatre or indulged in

out lowering your self-respect.

Don't rag the omnibus in a restauthem rarely have any troutile and the manufacture of the college files o

The Story Of Our Country By Albert Payson Terhune

No. 37—The Invasion of the North.

ARMING news flashed from one end of the Union to another is late June, 1863. Lee with 76,000 Confederate troops had lest Virginia, dodged, beaten or outmanoeuvred the Union armies in his path and was marching straight through Pennsylvania into the very heart of the North.

There seemed no way of checking his advance. Some of his officere were boasting that inside of a month they would be stabling their horses in Fancuil Hall at Boston. Once before (in 1862) Lee had tried to invade the North, but the expedition had been a failure. Now, however, he had seemingly passed all barriers, and perhaps might even capture New York and Philadelphia before his advance could be checked.

Lee had marshalled his army on the south bank of the Rappahannock River. The Army of the Potomac had confronted him on the Rappahannook's north bank. There, like two leashed buildogs, the rival forces had long menaced each other.

For two years the Union armies had tried vainly to take Richmond. One Virginia campaign after another hal resulted in costly failure. Lee and Jackson had outgeneralled their Northern opponents, and official blunders and incompetency and dissensions at Washington had done the rest.

petency and dissensions at Washington had done the rest.

Defeat after defeat had awaited the United States armies until the Valley of Virginia received the bitter nickname of "The Valley of Humiliation." In the far South the Union had been victorious. Even at that moment Grant was chewing away at his everlasting digar and perfecting the plans that were soon to put Vicksburg and all the rest of the Mississippi River region under Union control. But Richmond (the heart and soul of the Confederacy) could not be captured, and every attempt to selze it ended in disaster for the North.

Gen. Hooker, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, led his forces acress the Rappalannock, and on May 2, 1811, fought with Lee at Chancellorsville.

the Rappahannock, and on May 2 182, fought with Lee at Chancellorsville. After a fleroe two-day battle Lee sent the Unionists flying back to their own side of the river. And once more, inactive, moveless, the two rival armies faced

Then it was that Lee performed one of those daringly brilliant feats which stamped him as one of the greatest generals of the century. Secretly drawing Confederate regiments and divisions from less important points of defense, he eral detachments. He met with no opposition worthy the name. His divisions best or sluded all Union troops sent to stop him, and before the Government fairly understood what was happening his whole army was spiely on Federal soil, and was moving rapidly northward.

This was no mere raid, but a carefully planned move in the chesslike war game. Lee's invasion of the North left Richmond unprotected in case a Union army should now invade Virginia. But should such an army invade Virginia. Washington would be left open to Lee's attack. Lee had apparently marched around or broken through the whole Army of the Potomac and could proceed

An Army's Wild Race.

An Army's Wild Race.

But Union regiments and brigades gathered near Gettreburg, Pa., in an effort to check the victorious Confederates, and thither rushed the Army of the Potomac in the Army of the Potomac was made up of the North's finest fighting mea. They had grown hard and tireless in the terrible Virginia campaigns, and now, in their own territory, they were called upon to face their old foes. On the Army of the Potomac hung the whole fate of the North. Should this body of veterans fast to reach Gettysburg before Lee could brush aside the few Union troops who were already gathering to oppose his progress, or should they arrive in time and be defeated, none could say what fearful course Lee's invasion might run. At this moment of crisis Hooker was removed from command and Gen. Meade took his place.

Near Gettysburg were collected the Union troops who had been hastily summoned to bar Lee's way. Toward Gettysburg advanced the invading Con-tederates, and toward Gettysburg, by forced marches, dashed the Army of the

A tremendous elimax of the civil war was at hand

The Day's Good Stories

happy she was?" asked Mr. Jarr when

you work that?" I don't have it to spend."-Boston Traveler.

Found Out His Man.

SOUTHERNER who was visiting St. Louis wandered into the dising room of the hotel and, seeing a negro erwant who had all the importance of an army efficer standing near the door, asked him who the "hand nigger" was around there, says the Allembern Call. The negro stretched himself to his fail height and pompounty replied that "there ain't no niggers in St. Louis, sah. We is all gam" was of folor." "Your Majasty" came of folor." "Your Majasty" came up to folor." "Well, "gaid the Southern.", drawing a \$100

"Oh, sah," said the negro, whose eyes were popular from his head, "did you want to know who the head 'nigger waiter is? That's me."

The Ultimatum.

The May Manton Fashions



THE skirt out with wide sides and narrow front and back portions is one of the latest. This one shows the overlapped edges that are smart and distinctive and can be trimmed with buttons after this manner or in any way that may be liked. The model is an excellent one, both for wool materials and for the heavier silks. In the illustration it is made of Sooth cheviot, but it would be charming developed either in velvet or velveteen, or in silk serge or heavy satin. The skirt is out

either in velvet or velveteen, or in sike serge or heavy satin. The skirt is out in four pieces. The side portions are finished and lapped onto the front and back and sittohed to position. The skirt side of the front. The skirt side of the front. The skirt cut to the high line is boned and underfaced. The one cut to the natural line is joined to a belt. For the medium size will be required 5 yards of material 27, 34 inches wide. The skirt cut to the high line is soned at the lower edge is 23 yards. The skirt cut to the material 27, 34 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 27 yards.

Futtern No. 7238 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 25, 25 and

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stamps for each pattern ordered.

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